



LITERATURE REVIEW DETERMINATION OF THINKING SYSTEMS AND QUALITY OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

Sujono Sujono

UIN STS Jambi, Indonesia, email: sujono.jbi@gmail.com

Corresponding author: Sujono¹

Abstract: In this study, the author raises problems related to the variables of systematic thinking and the quality of Islamic education in Islamic education through the variables of the planning system and the development system. The meaning of Islamic education planning is very important in developing the progress of Islamic education, so that with careful planning it will produce quality Islamic education in quality Islamic education. In this study the authors used a descriptive qualitative research approach. And the results of this study are planning systems and development systems in Islamic education must be able to see how society will portray in the future, and it is the task of planning to adapt the education system. Therefore, the mechanism that is considered most suitable for Islamic Education Planning is to combine a top-down planning approach with bottom-up planning. So that the development system will directly participate in developing.

Keyword: Systematic Thinking, Quality of Islamic Education, Planning and Development

INTRODUCTION

In a country as vast and diverse as Indonesia, data collection is a difficult task. Although the data presented in this article can describe achievements at the national level, and in some aspects also reach at the provincial level, they do not yet describe achievements at the district level. In fact, many of the most important decisions that can affect progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are taken at the district level. Therefore, this article is expected to help. introduces the background of the MDGs to a wider audience, especially decision makers at the local level. to be achieved (Horwitz, 2018).

The government has made efforts to reduce poverty, and almost all boys and girls can enter primary school. However, it still requires hard work in other fields. The high maternal mortality rate and the inadequacy of efforts to protect the environment are homework that must be taken seriously. Although much progress has been made, hard work is still needed to achieve all the MDGs targets (McInnes, 2018). A targeted educational process will bring this nation towards a better civilization. On the other hand, an undirected educational process will only take up time, energy and funds without any results. Thus, the education system as the implementation of national education will determine the progress of this nation (Sitorus, 2017). Educational goals and learning objectives include three aspects, namely: cognitive

aspects, affective aspects and psychomotor aspects. Until now, the most influential factor on learning outcomes from these three aspects is the cognitive aspect which includes (Sujana, 2019).

By doing so our work becomes measurable, controllable and can be evaluated. A plan in the hadith of the prophet is termed as preparing provisions, while in the word of Allah prepare everything to face all possibilities. As the Prophet's message to the companions of Abi Dzar; "Strengthen the ark because the ocean is deep, multiply the provisions because the journey is long...". Likewise the word of God in QS. al-Anfal: 60, "And prepare against them whatever strength you can and from the horses tethered to fight you frighten the enemies of Allah and your enemies and people besides them whom you do not know ...".

Planning is something important before doing anything else. Planning is considered important because it will determine and at the same time give direction to the goals to be achieved. Thus a work will be messy and undirected if there is no careful planning, careful and well-organized planning will have an influence on the achievement of goals (Dr. Capt. H M. Thamrin, 2014).

This explanation further strengthens the reason for the strategic position of planning in an institution in that planning is a process carried out by a manager in an effort to direct all activities to achieve goals. In addition, development can also determine the success or failure of a program, programs that are not through good planning, then development tends to fail. In the sense that any small and large activity without planning is likely to fail. This also applies in an institution, such as an educational institution, more specifically an Islamic educational institution. Educational institutions that do not have good planning will fail (Latief, 2009; Purnomo, 2017).

This certainly further clarifies the position of planning and development in an institution. To expedite the running of an institution, planning and development are needed. With planning and development will direct the institution towards the right and right goals according to the goals of the institution itself. This means that planning and development gives direction to the achievement of the goals of a system, because basically the system will run well if there is careful planning and development. Planning and development is considered mature and good if it meets the requirements and elements in the planning and development itself.

Based on the verse above, it is clear that the planning and development system is the initial foundation in developing the quality of graduates in Islamic education, with careful planning and development, the quality of graduates in Islamic education will develop with real quality in accordance with the contents of the Qur'an and Hadith.

Formulation of the problem

Based on the background, the problems to be discussed can be formulated in order to build hypotheses for further research, namely:

- 1) Does Planning have an effect on .Thinking Systems?.
- 2) Does Development have an effect on .Thinking Systems?.
- 3) Does planning affect the quality of Islamic education?.
- 4) Does development affect the quality of Islamic education?.
- 5) Does Systematic Thinking affect the Quality of Islamic Education?.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Systematic Thinking

Thinking is a mental activity that is carried out to gain new knowledge, thinking is a cognitive process that is not visible to the naked eye or physically. The results of thinking are abstract such as ideas, knowledge, procedures, arguments, decisions (Hidayatno, 2016).

Banathy's opinion expressed by rajo youngest in his article reveals that systems theory is an organized expression of a series of interrelated concepts and principles that apply to all systems. While salamun revealed that the system is a set of elements that related to each other which form a certain function (Bungsu & Rosadi, 2021). Systemic thinking is a way to understand a complete and complex system by analyzing the parts of the system to then be able to find out the pattern of relationships that exist in each element or elements that make up the system. In principle, systemic thinking combines two thinking skills, namely the ability to think analytically and think synthetically (Ackoff, 1994).

Islamic Education Quality

Quality means quality, degree, level. Quality in a relative sense is applied in the world of education in Indonesia, among others, as evidenced by the existence of a national curriculum that provides details of the goals to be achieved, the formulation of the desired competency standards, content standards, assessment standards including national exams. In the context of education, the notion of quality, in this case refers to the educational process and educational outcomes (Mudin, 2006).

Beeby quoted Susanto, said that the quality of education from three perspectives, namely: economic perspective, sociology and education perspective. From an economic perspective, education is quality if it has a contribution to economic growth. Graduates directly enter the world of work and are able to encourage accelerated economic growth. Sociologically, quality education is if it can provide benefits to society, while in the perspective of education itself, it is seen from the aspect of the teaching and learning process and aspects of the ability of graduates to solve problems and think critically. Quality of education is a match between the needs of interested parties or stakeholders, both internal and external, with the services provided by education managers. (Manado et al., 2017)

Planning

According to Banathy, systems theory is an organized expression of a series of interrelated concepts and principles that apply to all systems. There are two groups of approaches in defining a system, namely: 1) Procedure Approach A systems approach that emphasizes more on the procedure of defining the system as a network of interconnected procedures, gathered together to perform an activity or to complete a certain goal. 2) Component or Element Approach A system approach that emphasizes more on components or elements so that the system is a group of integrated elements with the same intent to achieve a goal (Banathy, 2013).

Planning is a projection of what is needed in order to achieve valid and valuable goals (Marlina, 2017). Suryapermana defines planning as a process of systematically preparing activities that will be carried out to achieve certain goals (Suryapermana, 2017). Kasmawati defines planning is the calculation and determination of something that will be carried out in order to achieve certain goals, who does it, when, where, and how to do it (Kasmawati, 2019). Hindun defines planning as the whole process of thought and careful determination regarding things that will be done in the future in order to achieve predetermined goals (Hinun, 2015).

Bararah argues that planning is a process of preparing a set of decisions to be implemented in the future, in order to achieve certain goals (Bararah, 2017). The system in education planning has been studied by many previous researchers including (Faslah & Haris, 2017; Masditou, 2017; Setiawan et al., 2009; "Geographic Information System for Mapping the Potential of Web-Based High Schools / Vocational High Schools (Case Study: Kebumen Regency).)," 2014; Widayati, 2014; Widyaningsih et al., 2014).

Development

Setyosari and Gumanti et al explain that the theory related to education is a neat theme based on well-developed experimental results in the field of psychology or sociology to arrive at educational practice (Gumanti et al., 2016; Setyosari, 2016)

The flow of Empiricism explains that the formation and development of humans in receiving information and education is determined by environmental factors, someone who has the idea that everything is in the mind and the result of experience is done, so that each individual does not need to try and work hard to change this life because everything is already done. nature (Damopolii, 2014; Fatmawati, 2013; Mona Ekawati, 2019). The development system in education has been studied by many previous researchers including (Aswati et al., 2017; Darmawan, 2014; Huda, 2017; Putra et al., 2017; Seteman, 2010; Wijaya, 2012)

Table 1: Previous research

No	Author (tahun)	Previous Research Results	Equation with this article	Difference with this article
1	Darwisyah Darwisyah dkk (2021)	Systematic Thinking in Islamic Education Planning and Development	Systems Thinking, Planning and Developmen	Islamic educatio
2	Eva Iryani Dkk (2021)	Thinking Systemically in Social Support: Ta'awun Efforts to Improve the Quality of Islamic Religious Education in Mas Al-Ihsaniyah Bird's Nest Muaro Jambi	Systematic Thinking in improving the Quality of Education	In Social Support: Ta'awun
3	Muhammad Alamsyah DKK. (2021)	Systematic Thinking: Conception of Al-Quran and Hadith in Improving the Quality of Islamic Education	Systematic Thinking: In Improving the Quality of Islamic Education	Conception of Al-Quran and Hadith
4	Pattasang Pattasang Dkk (2021)	Factors Affecting Systemic Thinking Mechanisms in Islamic Education: Planning, Development and Control (A Study of Human Resource Management Literature)	Systemic Thinking and Islamic Education: in Planning, and Development	Factors Affecting Mechanisms and Controls (A Study of Human Resource Management Literature Studies)
5	<u>Abdurahman</u> (2017)	Development of Design and Planning Approaches in Islamic Education Management	Planning Development in Islamic Education	Design Approach in Management
6	Djamaluddin Perawironegoro (2019)	The Pattern of Planning and Development of the Vision of the Islamic Boarding School: A Case Study at the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School Ngesong Jombang	Planning And Development	The Vision of the Islamic Boarding School: A Case Study at the Darussalam Islamic Boarding School Ngesong Jombang

*Key variables: y_1 =Systematic Thinking,; y_2 =Quality of Islamic Education

RESEACH METHOD

The method of writing scientific articles is by using qualitative methods and literature review (Library Research). Assessing theory and the relationship or influence between variables from books and journals both offline in the library and online sourced from Mendeley, Scholar Google and other online media.

In qualitative research, literature review must be used consistently with methodological assumptions. This means that it must be used inductively so that it does not direct the questions posed by the researcher. One of the main reasons for conducting qualitative research is that the research is exploratory, (Ali & Limakrisna, 2013).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on relevant theoretical studies and previous research, the discussion of this literature review article in the concentration of Systematic Thinking in Planning and Development that can affect the Quality of Islamic Education are:

Thinking systematically in Islamic Education Planning

The system comes from Latin (*systema*) and Greek (*sustema*) is a unit consisting of components or elements that are connected together to facilitate the flow of information, material, or energy (Mujilan, 2013). The system is a unity of interconnected parts that are in an area and have driving items, for example general examples such as countries. The state is a collection of several other unitary elements such as provinces that are interconnected so as to form a country where the people who act as the driving force are the people in the country. In principle, every system always consists of four elements: 1) Objects, which can be parts, elements, or variables, 2) Attributes, which determine the quality or nature of ownership of the system and its objects, 3) Internal relationships, among objects in the system. and 4) Environment, the place where the system is located (BARIDWAN, 2015; MAGALINE et al., 2019; Romney & Steinbart, 2015; Sulindawati & Fathoni, 2010).

According to Banathy, systems theory is an organized expression of a series of interrelated concepts and principles that apply to all systems. There are two groups of approaches in defining a system, namely: First, the procedure approach. The systems approach emphasizes the procedure of defining the system as a network of interconnected procedures, gathered together to carry out an activity or to complete a certain goal. The second approach is the component or element approach, which emphasizes more on components or elements so that the system is a group of integrated elements with the same intent to achieve a goal (Banathy, 2013).

The various opinions above imply that planning is a process that contains activities in the form of thinking, calculating, selecting, determining, etc. All of which are done in order to achieve certain goals. In essence, planning is a decision-making process on a number of alternatives (choices) regarding targets and methods that will be implemented in the future in order to achieve the desired goals and monitoring and evaluating the results of their implementation, which is carried out systematically and continuously.

Systematic thinking in the development of Islamic education

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2002 Development is a scientific and technological activity aimed at utilizing proven scientific principles and theories to improve the functions, benefits, and applications of existing science and technology, or to produce new technology. Development in general means a pattern of growth, change slowly (evolution) and change gradually (Dimiyati, 2015). According to Vita Elysia & Ake Wihadanto, development means the process of translating or elaborating specifications

design into the form of physical features. Development specifically means the process of producing learning materials. Development focuses not only on needs analysis, but also on broad issues of early-late analysis, such as contextual analysis. Development aims to produce products based on field test findings (Vita Elysia, Ake Wihadanto, 2017).

In essence, development is an educational effort both formal and non-formal that is carried out consciously, planned, directed, regularly and responsibly in order to introduce, grow, guide, develop a personality basis that is balanced, intact, aligned, knowledge, skills according to talent, desires and abilities, as a provision on their own initiative to add, improve, develop themselves towards the achievement of optimal human dignity, quality and abilities as well as independent individuals (Zulkarnain, 2015). From the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that development is an effort that is carried out consciously, planned, directed to make or improve, so that it becomes a product that is increasingly useful for improving quality as an effort to create better quality.

The Effect of Planning on the Quality of Islamic Education.

Planning is a very decisive process in the realization of Quality in Education where in planning begins with an assessment of current conditions which are the result of past processes, new targets to be set, and what work is appropriate to do to achieve these new goals. . Thus planning contains elements; (1) pre-determined activities, (2) process, (3) results to be achieved, and (4) specific future and time. Or in Hansiswany Kamarga's terms. planning refers to keywords; (a) Activities or processes that are carried out now (b) Is a guide (guideline, framework) to be carried out in the future (c) Done in a system (d) In order to achieve goals. The above is in accordance with the word of God in QS. Al Hasyr (59): 18,; "O you who believe, fear Allah and let everyone pay attention to what he has done for tomorrow; and fear Allah, verily Allah is Knowing of what you do."

Based on the verse above, that every thing we do must see and pay attention to every behavior that we will do, this shows that every time we do something we must have a mature plan. Planning in the management function is very important. A successful activity is usually an indication of careful planning. Even in certain activities we need to prepare several layers of planning so that the activity can achieve maximum success as we know it by the term; Plan A, Plan B, Plan C and so on. Planning has a very useful urgency in terms of, among others; (1) Standards of implementation and supervision (2) Selection of the best alternatives (3) Preparation of priority scale, both targets and activities (3) Saving the use of organizational resources (4) Helping managers adapt to environmental changes (5) Tools to facilitate coordination with related parties (6) Tools to minimize uncertain work.

Other benefits of planning are; (a) Explain and detail the objectives to be achieved (b) Provide guidance and determine the activities that must be carried out to achieve these objectives (c) The organization obtains the best resource standards and utilizes them according to the main tasks of the functions that have been set (d) Becomes a reference members of the organization in carrying out activities that are consistent with procedures and objectives, providing limits of authority and responsibility for all implementers (f) Monitoring and measuring various successes intensively so that they can find and correct deviations early (g) Allows for the maintenance of conformity between internal activities and the situation external (h) Avoiding waste with implementation standards (SOP) and supervision, priority scale, objectives, limits of authority, work guidelines etc. enable all personnel involved in the organization or team to be able to work more transparently and responsibly, effectively and efficiently. So that planning activities have a very broad scope related to the dimensions of time, spatial planning, and level and technical planning. However, these three dimensions are interrelated and interact. Each of these dimensions are as follows;

a) Planning from the time dimension

From the planning time dimension includes; (a) Long-term planning for a period of 10 years and above, is prospective, idealistic and has not shown qualitative objectives.

(b) Medium term planning for a period of 3 to 8 years, is the elaboration and

description of the long term plan. Quantitatively projected targets have been shown, although they are still general in nature. (c) Short-term planning (short term planning) for 1 year is also called annual short-term planning (annual plan) or annual operational planning (annual operational planning).

b) Planning from the spatial dimension

This planning is related to space and regional boundaries known as national planning (national scale), regional (regional or regional scale), spatial planning and land management (utilization of certain area functions).

c) Planning from the technical level dimension of planning

In this dimension we are familiar with the term (i) macro planning (ii) micro planning (iii) sectoral planning (iv) area planning and (v) project planning. Macro planning includes increasing national income, consumption levels, government and public investment, export and import, taxes, banking, etc. Micro planning is prepared and adapted to local conditions. Regional planning takes into account the environmental conditions of certain areas as centers of activity with comparative and competitive advantages. Project planning is policy operational planning that can answer who does what, where, how and why.

d) Species dimension planning

Type dimension planning includes; (a) Top-down planning, (b) bottom-up planning, (c) diagonal planning, made by officials together with lower-level officials outside the structure (d) horizontal planning, namely cross-sectoral planning by officials at the same level (e) sustainable rolling planning starting from short, medium and long term plans. (f) top-down and bottom-up combined planning (bottom up planning), to accommodate the interests of the center and the regions/regions (B. S. D. Oetomo, 2002; Luthfianto, 2017; Mulyadi, 2007).

In educational activities the scope of planning includes all components of school administration in terms of curriculum, supervision, discipleship, finance, facilities and infrastructure, personal, special services, public relations, learning media, school administration, etc. Or in the form of targeting, tools, demands, estimates, goal posts, guidelines, commitments that produce school programs that continue to develop. Meanwhile, based on its scope, educational planning can be divided into:

- a) Macro planning, national level, covering all educational efforts at all levels and types of education, curriculum, students, and educators in an education system that is used to achieve national education goals.
- b) Meso planning, namely the regional or local level, covering all types and levels of education in an area.
- c) Micro planning, usually institutional in nature, covering various planning activities at a particular institution or educational unit or at several institutions of the same and adjacent location

Based on several opinions about Islamic education planning, it can be concluded that planning is very important in formulating an activity, planning is the initial capital in developing Islamic education. Planning itself is a measuring tool in the development of Islamic education, with planning the development of Islamic education will be achieved in accordance with the concept of Islam itself (Function_Planing_dalam_Management_Perus, 2011).

The Effect of Development on the Quality of Islamic Education.

The problem of development in Islamic education activities in Indonesia has basically been going on since before Indonesia's independence so that now until the future, it has even been carried out by Muslims since the beginning of the birth of Islam (Rahmat, 2017). This

can be seen from the phenomenon of the growth and development of Islamic education programs and practices carried out in the archipelago. When viewed from the aspect of educational programs and practices, they are divided into 4 types, namely: (1) Islamic boarding school education (2) Madrasa education (3) General education with an Islamic spirit and (4) Islamic religious lessons held in public educational institutions as something.

From some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that the development of Islamic education cannot be separated from the role of Islamic education itself, where Islamic education is always named for the development of education itself. The development of Islamic education is oriented to morality, by studying Islamic education students are expected to become more understanding about Islamic education. Not only that, Islamic education is also the spearhead for humans in developing Islamic education.

The Effect of Systematic Thinking on the Quality of Islamic Education

Systems thinking is a process that is used to understand a phenomenon by not only looking at it from one or two particular sides. Systems thinking means how to understand that a phenomenon will be influenced by many other phenomena. Systematic thinking (systematic thinking), means thinking about everything based on a certain method framework, there is a sequence and decision-making process.

Systemic thinking (systemic thinking), which means looking for and seeing everything has an orderly pattern and works as a system. Systems thinking emphasizes the awareness that everything is related in a series of systems.

Banathy stated that systems theory is an organized expression of a series of related concepts and principles that apply to all systems. There are two groups of approaches in interpreting a system, namely (Banathy, 2013): 1) Procedure approach, this approach is closer to the system defining procedures as a network of interconnected work to complete a certain goal. 2) Elemental approach, this approach emphasizes more on components or elements so that the system is defined as an integrated group with a view to achieving the same goal.

The all-systems way of thinking will form a systemic attitude in responding to problems (System attitude), which is a pattern of behavior or behavior that does not violate the rules of the game that have been agreed in a certain system. The regulations set in the system are indeed self-constraining, but at the same time they are self-enabling (self-enabling) for each element to work according to its function and interact with other elements. This requires broad boundaries, otherwise each of these elements will collide with each other and even have the potential to be all-systematic in order to maintain the sustainability of the system itself. Changing the rules of the game is possible and can be fought for through rational legal means, so that the system grows healthier and more mature, (Rachmantika, A. R., 2019).

From the description above, it can be concluded that there are several important things that must be understood in systems thinking: systemic thinking will form a systemic attitude in improving the quality of education, this is marked by a pattern of behavior that does not violate the rules of the game that have been agreed upon in a system. agreed to improve the quality of education.

Every human being will think according to his experience, desire and ability in developing the grace of Allah SWT. Both in the form of potential honesty and piety. Different ways of thinking will form different system models, this is because if the system model is a simple imitation of systemic thoughts on the operational system being developed, (Kamala, 2019).

Conceptual Framework

Based on the formulation of the problem, theoretical studies, relevant previous research and discussion of the influence between variables, the framework for thinking in this article is as follows.

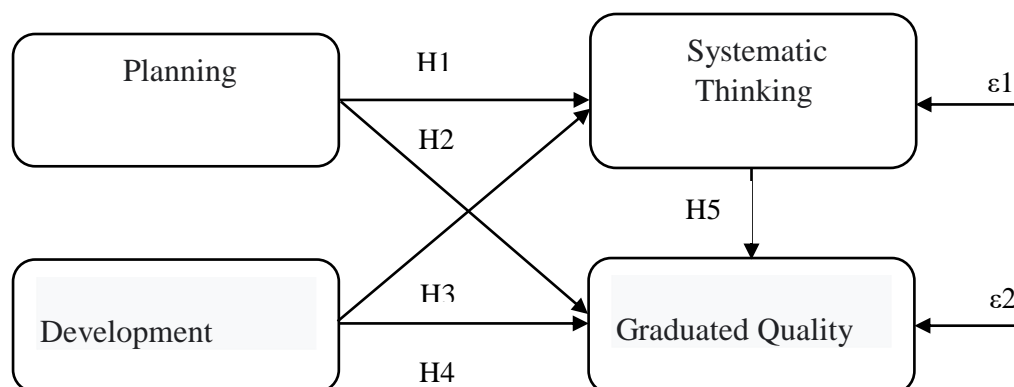


Figure 1: Frame of Thinking

Based on the conceptual framework picture above, then: Planning and Development have an effect on Systematic Thinking and the Quality of Islamic Education either directly or indirectly.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

And the results of this study can be concluded as follows: planning systems and development systems in Islamic education must be able to see how the picture of society in the future, and planning tasks can be adjusted to the education system. Therefore, the mechanism that is considered most suitable for Islamic Education Planning is to combine a top-down planning approach with bottom-up planning. So that the development system will directly participate in developing.

Recommendations

Based on the conclusions above, the author's suggestion in this article is that there are many other factors that can influence systematic thinking in Islamic education apart from the planning system and development system in improving the quality of Islamic education. What other factors can influence systemic thinking in Islamic education other than those studied?

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